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Definitions of Certain Russian Words and Expressions

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- 1. PREZERVATIV**

2. PONTON3. PEREGON4. PEREBROSKA5. REYS

This word is used to indicate a specific assigned voyage.

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6. SLIP

This is a type of slipway used in the repair of small vessels. Tracks extend from the shore repair sites down into the water. Sleds run on these tracks from the shore to a point well below the surface of the water. Ships come into position directly over these submerged sleds and are secured thereto. The ships are then pulled up out of the water by means of cables secured to the sleds. This type of dock normally handles vessels up to approximately 1,000 tons, but some of the docks of this type can handle ships a little larger. The Russian word ELLING is a synonym.

7. RATSIYA

This is a commonly used abbreviation for radio station (radio stantsiya).

8. OTSTOYNIK

This is a pre-filter, such as would be used in a lubricating oil system.

9. DISLOKATSIYA

This is used in describing the disposition or deployment of a ship or fleet of ships.

10. VERTUSHKA or DISK

These are commonly used expressions in describing the dial of a telephone hand set.

11. TELEFON VERTUSHKA

A dial telephone handset.

12. FARKOPE

A turnbuckle.

13. ORUDIYE

This word is used in naval circles to designate a gun with a bore of 75mm or greater.

14. PUSHKA

This word is used in naval circles to designate a gun with a bore of 37mm or up to 74mm.

15. PUL'MAN

This is a word, commonly used since before World War II, meaning a large, four-axle closed freight car. This word is officially recognized and is used in official documents and correspondence.

17. MAKSIMKA

This is a two-axle passenger car which earned this word as a nickname from Maxim Gorkiy. Gorkiy travelled illegally and extensively on the under portions of this type of car.

18. VODOLOZNAYA STANTSIYA

(a) This is a section of the Special Purpose Underwater Expedition (Ekspeditsiya Podvodnykh Rabot Osobovo Naznacheniya - EPRON), of the Naval Ministry and performs underwater work. This work includes underwater construction and repair work, such as might be needed in the erection of bridges or in the salvage of sunken ships. After World War II a considerable amount of work was done by this section in the removal of sunken ships from harbors and rivers.

(b) This is a small floating repair unit which is used for diving operations. The unit weighs about fifty to one hundred tons and carries diving suits, compressors and associated tools and equipment.

19. SKAFANDR

Diving suit.

20. KESSON or VOZDUSHNYY KOLOKOL

A diving bell or sphere.

21. OTSTOY

(a) This is a status which applies to a ship placed in operational reserve, usually during a slack period of the navigation season or in between voyages. During this

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period a full crew is on board the ship, fuel and water supplies are maintained, the fires are lit and the ship is held in readiness to get underway on one to three days notice.

(b) This word is also used where a ship enters a harbor to escape a storm, or, as was the case during World War II, to elude an enemy attack.

(c) Sediment, residue.

22. GLUBOKIY OTSTOY or KONSERVATSIYA

This applies to the removal of a ship from an operational status because of the poor technical condition of the vessel. This removal is understood to be for a long period of time and to involve a considerable amount of repairs. Usually it means that the ship is to be taken out of operation permanently as the vessel is no longer serviceable.

23. KHOLODNIY OTSTOY

This is a period when the ships may be taken out of operation, but not because of the poor technical condition of the equipment. Generally it is during the winter season when the navigation period has ended. Repairs may, and usually are, performed, but it is not for this reason that the ships are taken out of operation.

24. ZIMNIY OTSTOY

This refers to the removal of the ship from operation at the end of the navigation season. This period is for the duration of the winter months and minor repairs are effected and the fires of the main propulsion plant are out.

25. PAROVICHNIY

This word designates a second rate run of coking coal. I do not believe that this word has an equivalent in either German or English.

26. TSEKH

This is a subdivision of a repair or production activity such as a zavod, fabrik or masterskiye. The TSEKH is always a component of a larger facility which is devoted to repair or production.

27. MASTERSKIYE

This is an activity composed of more than one TSEKH, usually two to four in number. Generally a masterskiye is directly subordinate to a steamship agency or port.

28. MASTERSKAYA

This is a small repair or production facility which normally is also directly subordinate to a steamship agency or port. The MASTERSKAYA is about the same size as a TSEKH, but the former is distinguishable in that it is independent as a repair facility, whereas the latter is always subordinate to a repair facility.

29. PROVODNAYA (or PROVOLOCHNAYA) SVYAZ'

These two terms are used when referring to landlines.

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